MRS. LA FRANCE'S MURDER.

THE FINDING OF HER BODY & THE ST. REGIS RIVER.

Tenne White, a Half-breed St. Regts Indian, Accused of the Murder by a Carener's Jury and Ladged in the Jail at Malone, MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 14.-Mrs. Mary Ann La France disappeared from her home near Rogansburgh on the evening of Aug. 21, and it was suspected that she had been murdered. Mrs. La France was a large, attractive wo-man, about forty years old. Though she was married, she did not live with her husband. She had six children, three of whom are now at school in Philadelphia. Mrs. La France's name had been linked with that of Isaac White, a muscular half-breed St. Regis Indian, and when ahe disappeared suspicion pointed to him, Searching parties were organized, and for three weeks no trace of the missing woman could be found. White, when questioned, said that he knew nothing about her disappearance.

Hogansburgh, where the crime was committed, is a small village on the St. Regis River about twenty miles northwest of this town. It is near the St. Hegis Indian reservation.

Mrs. La France's body has at last been found and with it conclusive evidence that she was murdered. Her skull had been crushed by a single blow. The murderer had then carried her body, wrapped up in a horse blanket through the village of Hoganeburgh, past the hotels, and down to the dock, where he threw it into the St. Regis River. There were weights attached to it, and it was discovered by accident. A small steamer, in making the Hogansburgh lock on Wednesday afternoon, nearly grounded. In her efforts to swing around In position the water near the dock was ntly churned. This disturbance unshallower water. Half an hour later an Indian rowing past saw a pair of feet sticking out of the water, and at once called assistance. The buly was taken ashore and identified as that of Mrs. La France. It had been carefully wrapped in a horse blanket, the end of which was brought over the head and fastened with a clothes line. Around the waist was a trace chain fastened by

Las France. It had been carefully wrapped in a horse blanket, the end of which was brought ever the head and fastened with a clothes line. Around the waist was a trace chain fastened by one link carried through another, and then a bolt was put through the link and the nut screwed on to hold it in place. The only cheining on the body was an under wrapper, a night dress, and a skirt wisted around the trunk. Attached to the end of the chain, which swung away from the body, was the finger bar of a Kniffen mowing machine, weighing sixty-seven pounds. This arrangement gave the body play to rise somewhat from the river bottom, and to this fact was due the discovery.

Coroner Nicholson's jury, after the autopsy, add that death had resulted from a blow on the head inflicted by isnae White. Mrs. La France would have become a mother in a few days. As soon as the Coroner's jury gave its verdict a warrant was sworn out, and Isnae White, the Indian, was arrested. White was found at his home, which is about twenty miles from this pown. He is part French, but he looks like a typical St. Regis Indian. He is 36 years old, tall, and muscular. He has the Indian eye and completion. White is a widower, and has five children. He has a well-stocked farm, which he nominally owns, although the fee is in the St. Regis tribe. This farm is about two miles from the house where Mrs. La France lived. White leased it on ahares, and lived with his tenant. When he was arrested he showed no excitement or any, lety, and since then he has preserved the reticence and unemotional manner of the Indian. Apparently he takes; little interest in the case.

White was taken to the Hogansburgh Hotel and handcuffed. His ankles were shackled and the chain was fastened to the Roor. He was later brought to the Malone jail, where he is now confined. The evidence against him thus far is purely circumstantial. District Attorney Frederick Paddock, however, thinks that he has enough evidence to make a strong case against him. The man who leased White farm says that t

DETECTED BY A DETECTIVE. An Amateur Vidocq's Exploit with a Kansas City Besperado.

From the Kansus City Times, Like young Lochinvar, Charles W. Mott came out of the West. He arrived in town yesterday from Newton, Kan. Mott is a tail young man, with brown eyes and a black moustache. Hy occupation Mott is a railroad man. But he grew tired of twisting brake wheels and pulling coupling pins. So he determined to become a de tective. Possibly he might become a Vidocq.

Now, in the city of Cincinnati there is a com-

Who could tell?

Who could tell?

Now, in the city of Cincinnati there is a combination of gentlemen thief-takers. Their advertisements may be found in almost any country newspaper, and generally set forth the fact that detectives are wanted in every lown, and closes with the confidential announcement that no experience is necessary. Readers of their advertisements are requested to write for particulars. Those who write for particulars discover that it requires an advance fee of \$1 to become a member of the bureau. The \$1 also pays for a shield that tells in letters that a blind man might almost read that the owner is a detective. It is a big shield and not handsome.

Charles W. Most saw one of these advertisements. He became a detective. He pluned the shield to his vest and came to Kansas City. His count hid the shield from the keen eye of the thefe as he passed along the streets. Some detectives might wear their shields on the outside of their coats or tack them to their hats. But Mott was not of that kind. He kept his shield conceafed, and yet it was of such easy access that if any one should doubt his authority he could quickly threw open his coat and simply paralyze the doubter. And that is exactly what he tried to do yesterday.

Mott was walking up Fifth street shortly after noon. He stopped to talk with a young man. When the two were talking a negro boy came along. He rattled two ivery dice in his hands. He stopped and addressed the detective. But he did not know his true character. He had not yet seen the badge.

"Bet you alike it can pass," said the darky, prinning and rattling the dice.

It is against the rule for detectives to gamble miless occasion demands it.

"Bet you alike it can pass," and the darky twisted his wrists and the ivery cubes rolled on the powement.

"Do you see who I am?" said Mott, and he prome his shield.

"But you a dime I can pass," and the durky twisted his wrists and the lvory cubes reded on the pavement.

"Bo you see who I am?" said Mott, and he sprung his shield.

To his astonishment the darky did not fall dead at his feet. He only laughed.

This exasperated the detective, and he grabbed the darky to ascompany him to lail.

The darky's spirits wilted a little at this, and he walked very meekly in the police station with the detective, and he walked the darky's aid the detective, "who has been violating the laws of the State, and I arrested him."

And who are you?" asked Capt. Flahive.

rested him."

"And who are you?" asked Capt. Flahive.

"I'm a detective," and open came the cost.

"I'm a detective," and open came the cost.

"Let's see that badge," said the Captain.
The detective stepped up to the deak.

"No; take it off."

Off came the budge, and it was passed across the deak to the Captain.

"Now tell your story," said the Captain.

Detective Mott told all about the darky's vain attempt to entice him into a gambling—possibly busine—game.

attempt to entire him into a gambling possibly a bunco—game.
"You may go," said the Captain to the negro, who skipped gayly out of the station.
"Now, scarch this man," said the Captain.
"But I'm a detective," protested Mott.
"Detective nothing," said the Captain;
"But I'm a detective," protested Mott.
"Detective nothing," said the Captain;
scarch him."
Mott objected and protested to no avail. Finally he said he was sorry he had misunderstood the law regarding the impersonation of an officer. He believed in good faith that he had a perfect right to arrest any one was violated the law. "I've got a commission," he said.
"Yes, and that commission, will get you into trouble," replied the Captain, "if you persist in wearing that ablest. You are liable to fine already, and i don't know but what you ought to be fined any way.
Mott said he would not wear the star or make any more arrests in Kansas City, and he was released. He put the shield in his trousers' pocket and walked silically out of the station. He had ins appearance of a man who was thinking.

The Coming Speed Runs of the Maine, Texas, Cincinnati, and Raleigh,

WARRINGTON, Sept. 15.—After a score and more of trials of new steel war vessels built by contract in private establishments, the time has ome for testing a group of ships constructed by the Government in its own yards. It is true that such trials are not required for the sake of determining speed premiums, as none are to be paid, but there may be premiums for horse power, as in the coming trial of the Maine, and It is also natural that the bureau officers should desire to know the maximum pace of these, as of the contract vessels. This knowledge is valuable in order to show not only what they can do at their utmost, but also what can be expected of navy yard construction. A speed trial conducted on the scale of the private constructors, with costly hand-nicked coal and a large force of the most expert engineers and trained and drilled firemen, is an expensive affair. Of course, it pays the builders over and over again, when speed premiums may run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, to lay out a few thousands or tens of thousands on the trials and the special preparations therefor. Where a quarter of a knot extra earns \$25,000 or \$50,000. It is a good investment to go to all the expense practicable for securing a speed that cannot be expected under ordinary service conditions. And this course is perfectly justifiable because the contract itself is based on the utmost speed made practicable by just such means.

The Government may not fully compete with the private builders in this respect, as it has no premium to earn nor penalty to avoid; yet it ought not to stint any reasonable outlay to put these vessels on a tolerably fair footing with contract ships in their speed runs. Such, at any rate, should be the case with the four vessels now to be tried. If afterward the Government loubtedly sent Mrs. La France's body into should build more ships, it could be calculated pretty nearly what their extreme speed might be from what is attainable under ordinary ser-

to be tried. If afterward the Government should build more ships, it could be calculated pretty nearly what their extreme speed might be from what is attainable under ordinary service conditions.

The products of the Brooklyn yard are the battle ship Maine and the protected cruiser Cincinnati; those of the Norfolk yard, the battle ship Pexas and the protected cruiser Kaleigh. The reason for the Government's undertaking the two armorelads was quite different from that for building the pair of cruisers. When Secretary Whitney decided to attempt the former, no steel vessels of that class had ever been undertaken in this country. Indeed, he threw the competition for the plans of the two vessels open to the word, offering prizes for those selected. The act of Ang. 3, 1886, provided for \$4,000 tons displacement, to have a speed of at least 16 knots with forced draught, and effective armaments and torpedo outlist. The Navy Department accordingly called for plans of an armored cruiser having a draught at the maximum of 22 feet and a battle ship with 23 feet draught. They were to have ram bows and protected decks, and to carry certain specified batteries with protection for the heavy guns. The details in this respect need not be rehearsed, as they have been somewhat altered, and the displacements are increased. There were ten competitors, with thirteen different designs; yet neither for the armored cruiser not the battle ship wont, as its well known, to the Bartle ship wont, as its well known, to the Bartle ship wont, as its well known, to the Bartle ship wont, as its well known, to the Bartle ship wont, as its well known, to the Bartle ship wont, as its well known, to the Bartle ship wont, as its well known, to the Bartle ship wont, as its well known, to the Bartle ship wont, as its well known, to the Bartle ship wont, as its well known, to the Bartle ship wont, as its well known, to the Bartle ship wont, as its well known, to the Bartle ship wont, as its well and the lease of the Region of the termination of the ship

Raleigh will be is not yet stated. In order to compare it with that of vessels built by contract it would be necessary to add to the original outlay the expense of such alterations as have been made in the first plans, because private contractors would have had the benefit of such allowances. Should the vessels make 20 knots each, on the exact horse power contracted for, assuming that private builders would have accomplished the same result, the Government could afford to have each ship cost \$1,100,000 plus \$500,000 for the premium and, in addition, the cost of all alterations as already spoken of. A greater speed than 20 knots would give a proportionately larger margin. Thus it can be ascertained approximately whether the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder of contained for it is a ship in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbuilder in the Government is a success as a shipbu

TWO SIDES TO THE QUESTION.

In Fitting Speciaric Bows to the Earn Both Must Be Considered,

Having selected a pair of frames with a nose piece of the right height and spread to bring the glasses into the proper position, and having had them fitted with glasses made in accordance with the oculist's prescription, the optician now proceeds to fit the completed specia-cles to your head. You might put them right on and wear them off just as they are.

over your ears himself. Then he tries the spectacles gently, as they rest upon your nose, taking hold at the outer ends of the frame, where the bows hinge. Not just right. He takes them off again and smoothes the bows out between the tips of his fingers and changes their shape a little and tries them again. Better, but not just right yet. He takes them again, and smoothes out and bends in a little more. You observe as he hands them to you, as he does this time, that the bows have not only been changed somewhat in shape, but that now they vary in sweep and curve. You put them on and find that they fit perfectly and very comfortably. He touches them and finds them right and says so.

"Hut the bows are not alike," you say.

"No," says the optician, "but they are now made to fit. Your ears are not just alike. One of them is a little bigger than the other, and they are not placed exactly alike on the head."

"What?" you say, and he says: "Yes. There are very few of us that are perfect or just alike on both sides." hold at the outer ends of the frame, where the

THE DRESS SUIT CASE.

Its Growth In Popular Pavor As a Bag for General Use.

The travelling bag known as the dress suit case was originated about thirty-five years ago. For about thirty years it was used almost exclusively for the purpose indicated by its name. About five years ago it began to grow in favor as a bag for general use and its sale as such has since increased rapidly. Its thinness made it easier to carry and it was less wearing on the clothes of the person carrying it. Things packed clothes of the person carrying it. Things packed well in it and it was a convenient bag to stow under a berth in a sleeping car; and it commended likelf generally as an all-around bag. It was said at a well known trunk and bag establishment that of all the travelling bags of that size now sold, probably lifty per cent are dress suit cases. Probably less than ten per cent, of these are bought for the exclusive carrying of dress suits; the large majority of them are bought for use as regular travelling bags. They are made in various sizes and depths, the deeper once being known as deep frees suit cases. They are sold at various prices up to as bigu as \$25 for a line alligator.

FOUR GOVERNMENT-BUILT SHIPS, SMOKELESS POWDER FOR CANNON. It Will Booktoon He Introduced Into the Armament of Our Forts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15,-Smobeless powder is deathed to be employed in big guns as well as in small bores for our army. It has long been used in field pieces in some parts of Europe, and England has adopted it evaluateely for practice with d-inch guns in some of her best armor-clads. France has the B. N. powder for her heavy guns, Germany has the Nobel, Austria has the Troisdorf, and, in fact, the employment of such powder is as familiar in these weapons as in infantry rifles.

It is natural, therefore, that our ordnance authorities should have recognized the importance of supplying themselves with smokeless powder. For several years they have made experiments with various foreign products. They have tried the French powder at Sandy Hook with a 12-inch gun, and Gen. Fingler's official report on it was that it "may be regarded as quite eatle-factory, and the fact that nitro-glycerine does not enter into its composition is, according to present predilections, a strong point." The German powder has also been tried in our 8-inch gun. It is rather singular that while the latter decreased in velocity with storage, the French increased, and also gave somewhat too great an increase of pressure. The British cordite was also tried in an Armstrong 4.7-inch gun, and reached the high initial velocity of 2,229 feet per second, with a powder pressure of 31,-500 pounds per square inch. The weight of the charge was only 516 pounds. The Troisdorf in our own 5-inch siege rifle gave 2,071 initial velocity with 37,500 pounds pressure, a better result apparently being 2,049 feet with 33,200 pounds pressure. According to a British authority, the use of cordite in small arms wears out the grooves of the rifles after the first year of use, its action being noted in less accuracy of firing. Another objection is found in the vibration produced in the breech gear of the rifles. But no such deterioration or injury is reported in

Another objection is found in the vibration produced in the breech gear of the riffes. But no such deterioration or injury is reported in the use of the powder for the 6-inch and 4.7-inch guns.

However, what foreign smokeless powders may do in heavy guns has become of minor consequence for us, as splendid results are known to have been achieved with American products. The results secured by the Leonard powder in the 6-inch Brown segmental wire gun are especially noteworthy. A charge of 15 pounds gave 2,397 feet and one of 17 pounds 2,521 feet of initial velocity, with 32,800 and 35,100 pounds pressure. These results show the high capabilities of that powder for practical service. An increase to 21 pounds, with a 63-pound shot as before, gave the enormous velocity of 2,874 feet, although then the pressure in the chamber ran up to 46,900 pounds. The same powder tried in a 4-inch navy gun, with a 33-pound shot, gave 2,537 feet, with 14 tons of pressure, the charge being only 11 pounds, while the addition of another pound of the powder yielded 2,736 feet, with 17, tons pressure. The navy Monroe powder, made at the Newport torpede station, is also very promising in ballistic effect, since 13,12 pounds of it in the 5-inch gun yielded 2,474 feet of muzile velocity, with 14,2 tons pressure, while 25 pounds of it in the 6-inch gun pressure, while 25 pounds of it in the 6-inch gun pressure, while 25 pounds of it in the 6-inch gun pressure, while 25 pounds of it in the 6-inch gun pressure, while 25 pounds of it in the 6-inch gun pressure, while 25 pounds of it in the 6-inch gun pressure, the lagranger of the proposals to furnish smokeless powders for experiments in heavy guns, and recently gratifying responses were received. Bids came for supplying the Leonard, the Maxim, the Peyton, and the Dupont smokeless powders. The high reputation of all the inventors and manufacturers thus represented, together with the results actually achieved by them either in small arms of in heavy guns, or both, makes it highly probable that

It is stated, on the authority of European manufac-turers, who have now had a number of years' exper-ence in the manufacture and test of manufac-ders, that the high heat involved in their combination, particularly of the chemically combined smokeless powders, fuses and corrodes the metal of the surface of the hore, and, perhaps, even alters the molecular condition of the steel. As a result the life of the gun-be, it is claimed, materially shortened. That is to say, very high ballistic requirements can only be attained at the expense of a correspondingly rapid deteriora-tion of the gun.

Gen. Flagler suggests, however, that the evil may be remedied by the use of a thin lining tube, renewed from time to time. Nevertheless, as this is somewhat inconvenient and expensive, the best plan seems to be not to require too much from the smokeless powders as compared with those now in use.

I next notice a copy of the regular third issue of 1664, having the six doubtful plays at the end. The following are the titles of the doubtful plays: "Pericles, Prince of Tyre," "The History of Thomas Lord Cromwell," "Lord Cobbam," "The Puritan Widow," "A Yorkshire Tragedy," and "The Tragedy of Lucrine," One hundred and twenty pounds are asked for this copy.

comes another copy of the third folio printed in 1663, which was practically an early edition of the last, but without the doubtful plays. For this £80 are asked.

The last of this collection of folios of collected plays is the fourth edition of 1685, which will

cost a purchaser £40. Besides the above there are a number of the original editions of the plays printed and bound in separate volumes. I notice that while in the ollected plays the first name of Shakespeare is always written in full, in these detached plays is the word state of the word state of the samply the word state of the word state o

W. In two cases, "lear" and "Romeo and Juliet," the word Shakespeare is divided thus: Shake-speare.

The following is a brief list of these detached plays, giving the date of the edition and the price in pounds sterling at which they can be secured: "Henry V.," 1608, £63: "Henry V.," nod date, but probably 1619, £74: "Lear," 1608, £70 (this copy cost Mr. Hirket Foster £100): "Merchant of Venice," the last pages in fac-simile, 1609, £60; "Merry Wives of Windsor," 1619, £40; "Midsummer Night's Dream," 1600, £100 (this copy cost Mr. Foster £122; another copy was sold to Mr. Galasford for £116): "Fericles," 1619, £40; "Romeo and Juliet," date cut away from the title (1037), £15; "Taming the Shrew," 1631, last eight leaves inlaid, £20.

Poems written by Will shakespeare, Gent, 1640, £63, This edition of the poems of Shakespeare is very rare. Under the poetrait are the following lines:

This shadow is renowned Shakespeare's, soule of th'

This shadow is renowned Shakespeare's, soule of th'
Age.
The appliance, delight, the wonder of the stage.
Nature herselfe was proud of his designes.
And joy'd to weare the dressing of his lines:
The learned will confess his works are such,
as neither man, nor musse, can prayes to much.
I notice in this collection also a copy of the
rare and much-valued work of Richard Hakluyt, 1599-1600, of which only three coptes are
known to be in private hands. This early work
of travels to this continent contains the muchprized map of the world on Mercator's projection, of which only twelve copies are now extant, three of which are in the library of the
British Museum. There is probably no map so
rare as this, certainly none of such importance,
and a further importance is attached to it as
being the map aliuded to by Shakespesre in
"Twelfth Night," where Maria, in describing
Maivolds, says: "He doth smile his face into
more lynes than is in the Mappe, with the new
augmentation of the Indea."

The Boston Public Library shows a copy of
this rare book as one of their most esteemed
treasures, and I believe it is the only copy in
America.

Among other sare books now on the market is

treasures, and I believe it is the only copy in America.

Among other rare books now on the market is a copy of the original folio of Shakespeare of 1664, belonging to the executors of the late Sir Joseph Hawley, for which £223 are asked. I notice that at a recent auction at Christie's rooms, in Loudon, £435 were paid for a copy of this same edition, which seems to me to be a fantastic price.

I observe among the rare books offered for sale by the executors an ancient German noem. "Zirclaria." dated 1400, for which £450 are asked; a "Breviarium Romanum." valued at £325, and a Bible of 1365, which is considered to be worth £500.

A copy of Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia." dated 1530, was among Birket Foster's books, and was sold for £50. A copy of this book of extraordinary rarity, some half dozen copies only being known to exist in private hands, may be seen in the Boston Library.

The collection of books connected with Shakespeare in the Boston Philic Library is one of the finest in the world; indeed, I understand there are only two collections which are so extensive, and students of Shakespeare residing in Boston unjoy a great privilege in having such a valuable and complete collection at their command.

The Pelman (507), Boston, Mass.

POSED FOR A "CHRIST'S HEAD," A Photograph That Has Made a Great Meandal in an Ohto Town.

NEW LONDON, O., Sept. 15,-The good, bad, and indifferent people of New London are alike greatly exercised over the display of a series of "Christ's Head" photographs, just copyrighted by Photographer H. W. Minns of this city, for which a somewhat eccentric school teacher named Elmer Ellsworth Masterman posed. some of the more sensitive and plously inclined declars themselves as inexpressibly shocked that any human being, especially one of their own neighbors, should have posed for so sacred subject. Others defend the photographer and his model on the broad and liberal ground of art and artistic effect.

Masterman, the subject, is a Mason and ar Odd Fellow, and has a striking personality.



novements. His long, red, shaggy, flowing hair, and red, unkempt whiskers, heard, and monstache give him a leonine appearance. He is 32 years old, single, and lives upon his father's farm on the outskirts of New London. His father is a German and his mother an Obloan. His brother is cashler of the Gibsonburg Bank. During the World's Fair Masterman had charge

During the World's Fair Masterman had charge of the water fow! exhibit, and contracted a severe cold. By the advice of his physician, last september he let his short hair and beard grow in order to avoid pulmonary troubles.

"Had you any scruples or compunction in posting for so sacred a subject as the Saviour?" Masterman was asked.

"No. Why should 17 What is the difference between posting for a photograph and posting for a painting? The paintings of the great masters are looked upon with admiration and pleasure, and no questions are asked as to who posed. are looked upon with admiration and pleasure, and no questions are asked as to who posed. Why should I be so criticised and personnted because I chose to pose as Christ in the pictures which have raised this storm? I felt perfectly free in doing so, and care nothing for the criticisms of mea. I feel that if the act was sacrilegious Christ and the Almighty would not have led me to such success. I was urged by Protestants and Catholies to pose for the subject, but the first suggestion came from a few. If it was such an awful thing to do, I think that the Almighty would have prevented it."

Mr. Minns was asked if, in the face of the sharp criticism to which he had been subjected, he desired to make a statement defending himself. Said he:

"The previnction of the Christ heads be absoluted.

sharp criticism to which he had been subjected, he desired to make a statement defending himself. Said he:

"The production of the Christ heads by photography was suggested to me by a three-quarter length picture of Mr. Masterman, in which I possed him for Catiline as he replied to the sentence of banishment from Rome. The result, to me, more correctly represented how Christ might have looked as he declared: 'Ye have made it a den of thinves.' This picture I showed to J. F. Ryder of Cleveland, who published 'Deacon Jones's Experience.' Calling his operator, he said: 'If we had this subject down here, we would pretty near make a Christ out of him.' That determined the matter, and I am quite well pleased with the result. The pictures have been highly commended by the faculty of instructors at the Teachers' Institute, held here this week. The Rev. I. E. W. Cook of the Baptist Church, a writer for several periodicals, has decided to write an article describing the photograph as a picture of sympathy and soul."

COMMUNION FOR ONE. Growth of the Sentiment in Favor of Indi-

this is somewhat inconvenient and expensive, the best plan seems to be not to require too much from the smokeless powders as compared with those now in use.

A Great Opportunity for Collectors of Rare Books.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: There is at the present time a great opportunity to purchase a large number of the rare original copies of the follo works of Shakespeare, sold for the estate of the late Birket Foster of England.

Among them I notice the famous first folio of 1623, printed by Isaac Jaggard and Ed. Blount. The price asked is £300. There can be found an excellent duplicate copy of this rare edition in the Boston Public Library. This copy was purchased by Mr. Barton, of Thomas Rouid, in commendation in its score and barging and in a conversation with Mr. Davis said:

The individual communion cup service at North Baptist Church of Philadelphia, was such a good thing as reported it was necessary for them to be plentiful.

J. W. Davis, descon of the Fourth Baptist Church of Philadelphia is one of the oldest in the Quaker City, and when the was of the innovation inchurch custom reached thing as reported it was necessary for them to be plentiful.

J. W. Davis, descon of the Fourth Baptist Church of Philadelphia, was in the city vesterady to see the workings of the invividual communion cup service at North Baptist Church of Philadelphia is now of the invival the Quaker City, and when the was of the innovation inchurch custom reached thing as reported it was necessary for them to the Fifth Haptist Church of Philadelphia, was necessary of the invival the communion cup service at North Baptist Church of Philadelphia when the workings of the drow whings of the drow relay to see the workings of the invivalent of the workings of the invivalent of the Work of the workings of the invivalent of the Work of the workings of the invivalent of the Work of the workings of the invivalent of the Work of the Wor From the Rochester Herald.

the innovation has been introduced it will become international in its scope, and hardly a civilized nation in the world will be without it. It is a wonder to me that the physicians of the country did not recommend this before to the people, for the old system is an evil that should be corrected."

country did not recommend this before to the people, for the old system is an evil that should be corrected."

The Fourth Baptist Church is not only the first church to take up the movement in Philadelphia, but also in Pennsylvania. A paper which is published in the church has contained several columns on the subject, including all that was in the Rochester. New York, and other papers. Many of the people in the congregation have grown enthusiastic on the subject, and the feeling became so strong in favor of it that early in the summer they decided to have one of the deacons come to this city to investigate the system. Deacon Davis was selected because he was one of the most conservative members of the church, and had not been carried away with the reports of the innovation. He cams here to criticise the matter, but he is highly pleased with what he saw yesterday morning. He said:

"When I return to my home I shall present a report to the church which will be favorable to the change, for I am certainly pleased with what I saw. My report, according to the present progremme, is to be given next Sunday morning, and after I have finished Dr. Andrews will present soms statistics on the results of his investigations. I have no doubt that we will adopt the service.

During his vacation the Rev.G.F. Love of North

present some statistics on the results of his investigations. I have no doubt that we will adopt the service."

During his vacation the Rev.G.F. Love of North Baptist Church officiated at the largest Baptist church in New Brunswick, N. J., and white there administered the communion service. He used the individual cups which belong to his father's church and the people are highly pleased with the system and will adopt it.

The Canadian churches are also becoming deeply interested in the matter as a result of the exhibition of the service of North Baptist Church at the convention of the Young People's Baptist Union in Toronto, and many of them have decided to take up with it.

Religious papers in England have agitated the subject to some extent, and the leaders in the movement here have received many letters from prominent divines on the other side. They appear to be greatly impressed by the new plan, and it is probable it will soon be established in the British feles.

A TWO-MINUTE PACER.

Buld to He Living To-day and to He dos Putchen-Greater Thun Robert J.-An

Expert's View of the Record. Mr. J. L. McCarthy, so much in demand for Starting Judge of trotting horses, and, therefore, one of the most experienced observers of trotters in the country, gave a SUN reporter some very interesting opinions yesterday of this season's work, and particularly of the pacers. He has littie doubt that Alix will beat 2:04, but does not expect the beating to be so great as to give much promise for her ultimately being a two-min-ute trotter. Two minutes, however, is already within reach of the pacers now living. Robert
J., with everything right, is about good for two
minutes, and there is another sensation behind
him still greater.

"Joe Patchen," said Mr. McCarthy, "I believe to be the fastest horse in the world, and
it look for him to pace a mile faster than two
minutes. Of course, this is problematical, as he
has never done it, but there seems to me satisfactory reasons for expecting such a feat. Just
think, Joe Patchen began this year in the 2:20
class. We have had instances of rapid development of speed, but nothing like that of this
year by Joe Patchen, and, more significant than
that, we have never known a horse to make an
extraordinary hound in his rate of going and
then hold it for a season. Joe Patchen stands
up to his new eject like a veteran.
Robert J. had to go in 2:03% to beat
him the first heat at Indianapolis; but
look at the next heat. To beat him then
he had to go in 2:03%, an unprecedented rate.
Private advices from Indianapolis tell me that
Joe was fighting him all the way. But there
was no need of that information. Geers is not a
driver to throw away ascenda or even quarter
seconds of record needlessly. He went in 2:03%
because he had to, and he and behold, it took
2:03% to beat 30e in the third heat. Nothing
has ever been known like this performance of
Jos Patchen, and next year if look for the twominute horse, er at least the two-minute passer to
appear in him, and probably also in Robert J.
and, snyway, I expect to see Joe beat Bobert." within reach of the pacers now living. Robert

DRY DAYS IN CONNECTICUT.

Leaves Are Falling and Apples Prematurely Mipening Farmers Go Miles for Water, Nonwicz, Sept. 18,-It is a striking and phenomenal effect of the prolonged drought in Con-necticut that the forest foliage in almost all parts of the State, except in swamps and low-lands, has been prematurely dyed with all the gaudy hues of autumn. Many woodlands of eastern Connecticut are afiame with scarlet and yellow colors at least three weeks earlier than usual. Then, too, the fields everywhere are brown and sere, while windrows of withered leaves that the drought and heat have burned off the trees are blown rustling about the streets and highways, so that the landscape is like that of early October. Fruit trees have fared no better than the for-

ests. The drought has drawn the sap out of ap-ple and peach trees, and the pattering sound of

fruit falling in showers from its boughs may be heard a long distance on still days, especially after nightfall. Scores of trees, fruit growers say, have been killed by the dry weather, and thousands in every town permanently intured. It is odd to see orchards denuded of their foliage at this time of the year or with tree tops bright with autumnal dyes. Most of the Nutmeg apple crop will consist of windfalls this season, hence the price of the picked fruit is likely to e fifty per cent. higher than in ordinary years. In order that the windfalls may not be altogether lost, farmers and others are grinding them into "orchard tea," and while it is true that September cider is apt to be pretty poor stuff, vapid and insipid, it is good enough "boiled down" for apple sauce or wafted through copper coils into "stone fence apple-Hence no end of jack will be concocted this year in big city distilleries, and in little this year in big city distilleries, and in little copper kettle stills, too, in lonely works among the wild hills. So the revenue agent, forecasting old manifest deariny, and knowing the Nutmeg State of old, is getting ready early for his inevitably arduous and comprehensive campaign against domestic "moonshiners" in all parts of the commonwealth. It is only in a few great apple centres, however, that the Connecticut cider mills—huge, swift-running structures these—are operated by steam; hence in all the country districts an early rainfall of considerable magnitude is indispensable before the water-power mills may begin their season's work. Thus a growing dilemma with three horns has cast its threatening shadow over the applejack regions, to wit, no rain, no orchard tea; no orchard tea, no applejack.

ing shadow over the applejack regions, to wit, no rain, no orchard tea, no applejack.

The drought is still on in southeastern New England. The showers that deluged New York and weatern Connecticut the other day had only a few drops to spare for the dried up lands east of the Connecticut. Hence the meteorological outlook in eastern Connecticut is alarming. There is no water anywhere. The trout streams are all dried up, and the trout, which weeks ago were penned up in a few ponds, have perished, either on account of the high temperature of the water or through the raids of predatory animals. Muskrats have worn clean round hard tracks across the meadows in their journeying to the pools in search of fish.

Trout cannot live in water the temperature of which is much above 60°, and the prolonged drought of 1892 and 1893 almost spelled trout fishing in the Nutmer State; the one this year has completely destroyed the sport. Even with all things favorable to it, it has been ruined for a number of years to come.

all things favorable to it, it has been ruined for a number of years to come.

If there is no heavy rainfall in the next ten days the people of this State will be in the streas of a water famine so serious that they are leath mentally to dwell on it even in anticipation. What they will do if worse comes to worst they know not. What can they do? As far as the matter of water is concerned they might as well be in the heart of the Sahara desert. For instance, in one large district in the western half of this town, that of East Great Plain, every well is dry but one, and there is less than two feet of water in that, with a dozen families sapping its meagre supply daily.

Scores of farmers in all the country towns fetch water to their homes in casks from rivers from three to six miles away, and the rivers, too,

Scores of farmers in all the country towns fetch water to their homes in casks from rivers from three to six miles away, and the rivers, too, are so low that they are little more than a string of pools. At Willimantic there is so little water in the city's reservoir that it would all be consumed in case of a single fire of any magnitude. In Tolland county there is an actual water famine. All the water used for domestic purposes in the rural regions is taken from distant rivers.

Most eastern Connecticut factories have stopped work this week because there was no water to turn their mill wheels. The paper mills at Quaker Hill, near New London, closed yesterday on account of the drought.

Hartford has about haif a dozen large public reservoirs, and several of them are exhausted. If there is no rain in the next twenty days, the city will be entirely without water. The most threatening danger to all Connecticut cities is that of possible conflagrations, with no public water to stay the flames. In most counties of the State corn is only half a crop, and the potato crop is but little better. Hay was light, and there will be no aftermath. Indeed, there is no fall feed for stock, and milkmen feed their cows on grain aimost exclusively.

on grain almost exclusively.

In all the city parks workmen are kept busy raking failen leaves, as if the time was early in October.

Seemingly Flawless Plan to Make Hard Exercise Belightfut, "There is a lot of talk going around these days

about the best way to take exercise," he said. ing and pushing dumb bells or swinging Indian clubs is all well enough for energetic men, but it doesn't suit me. My physician advised me to reduce my weight by exercise, and I tried the Indian club business. Probably it did me good, but it unhinged my mind for the rest of the day, and it

Indian club business. Probably it did me good, but it unhinged my mind for the rest of the day, and it was torture. I had to make so many swings with the indian clubs and so many punches with the belis before hreakfast. The prospect of this exercise disturbed my rest at night, and the memory of it interfered with my work by day. On the whole, it did me more harm than good.

"Now I have an idea that I think is a good one. I fell in behind a band that was leading a chowder party yesterday. I don't like to walk, but I do like the music of a brass band when it doesn't attempt anything classical. This band was playing a march. It was a vigorous, lifting sort of a march, with the clasp of the basses to bring out the time. I followed the band, walked in time to the music, and onloyed every moment of it. When the chowder party reached the boat and the band stopped playing. I found that I was tired. I had walked nearly three miles.

"That was good exercise, and I didn't realize that I was taking exercise. Now there are lots of men in this town who need exercise and who don't like to walk. They do like the music of a good band. Now why not form a walking club, and here a band for it? Do you catch the idea? It's great, lsn't it's new. If fifty men would subscribe for such a club the dues wouldn't be heavy. Form the procession up town, you know, and pick up the different members of the club and walk them down town every morning to their places of business. 'Liberty Bell, 'Washington Post,' 'Boulanger,' and all that you know, It's great! I think it will be a go. Ta-rum-tum-tum-te-te-tum-tum-tum-te-te-tum-tum-tum. I'm going to see some triends about it and find out the cost of a band. Exercise-made-casy Club! How's that?"

How a Kentucky Gentleman Brinks. From the St. Lauis Republic.

How a Kentacky Geutleman Brinks.

From the St. Louis Republic.

Lexington, Sept. 3.—A little man with steel-gray cyes and close-cropped beard streaked with white was the centre of a group of interested listeners in the Phoenix Hotel rotunda for several hours. He was entertaining them with recitals of the deeds of valor of various famous Kentuckians who shed lists upon the State before the civil war. He was Col. William Buke of Danville. Col. Duke has, perhaps, fought more sensational and bloody duels than any American alive to-day. His meeting with Gen. Recer Hanson was one of the most notable in the history of the code. They fought with pistols at ten paces, and Hanson was shot through the hips. Col. Duke in appearance, speech, and deportment is one of the best specimens of the old type of Kentincky gentlemen to be found in the State to-day. When he heard that a representative of the Republic was in the hotel lobby the Colonel sent an emissary to the newspaper man with an invitation to come and meet him. This is about what Col. Duke said when the correspondent was presented:

"Mr. Blank: I am damnably pleased to meet you, sir. I hope you are a gentleman, and I am led to believe, from your anteredents and record, that you are, sir. By the way, sir, I beg that you are, sir. By the way, sir, I beg that you accompany me to the Phoenix har and have a nip of the real Kentucky stuff with the juice of mint in it. You don't get either good whiskey or good mint in the West, sir. I have been out there, and I know whereof I speak."

Graspling the lower part of the bottle in the right hand and tipping it over till the neck rested on the indux finger of his left hand. Col. Duke let the whiskey tricale out himself by pressing hard with his spoon on the leaves the bartender had dropped in the glass. Having done this, he removed the leaves shid was ready for the whiskey and mint the whiskey. All this time he spoon, placed the mixture with as much enloyment as if it were the nearthly removed the spoon, placed the mixture with a

STARTLING G. A. R. STORY.

Capt. Geo. H. Davenport, the Popular and Well-known G. A. R. Veteran, Relates an Experience. A Leader and Power in Grand Army Circles.



CAPT. GEO. H. DAVENPORT.

Capt. Geo. H. Davenport of Bernardston.

Mass., is a most popular and widely known man, especially in Grand Army circles. He is Pension Agent and everybody knows him. He is beat known to the whole country through his discovery of "Davenport's Silver Pomade," probably the best article of its kind in the world.

Capt. Davenport is a most entertaining speaker, and his relation of the following incident will be interesting to everybody:

"I have often recommended this wonderful contact will be interesting to everybody:

"I had been troubled severely for years with heart disease, and the effects of maßarial poison contracted in the army. I was so nervous and weak that I was unable to do any hard work well.

world.

Capt. Davenport is a most entertaining speaker, and his relation of the following incident will be interesting to everybody:

"I had been troubled severely for years with heart disease, and the effects of malarial poison contracted in the army. I was so nervous and weak that I was unable to do any hard work for years.

weak that I was unable to do any hard work for years.

"I consulted many doctors, but have found no good results from them. I finally used Dr. Greene's Nervira blood and nerve remedy, and can say that it has done great things for me.

"I have been helped in the heart trouble more than from any and all other things I ever used. I find that for weakness and nervous excitement it is a great help. For instance, on Memorial Day I addressed the G. A. R.,

well.

The weak, nervous, and alling should try it on the strength of what everybedy who has used it says of its wonderful curative powers. It will

says of its wonderful curative powers. It will care you.

It is not a nations medicine, but the discovery and prescription of Dr. Greene, of 33 West 14th street. New York city, the most successful spe-cialist in curing tervous and chronic diseases who can be consulted by anybody without charge, personally or by letter.—Adv.

IMMORAL AND HYPOCRITIC. Political Fraud in the Good Government

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a resident of the Twenty-eighth Assembly district and have voted at the same polling place for three years. During the winter months and the spring as well I received at my residence various circulars inviting me to join a "Good Government Club" in this neighborhood, an association described as having been established for the purpose of securing non-partisanship in

week, when, having nothing better to do one evening, I thought I would "take in" a Good and West Broadway. Government Club meeting and see what the whole business amounted to. So I attended the meeting in Club J (I think that's what it is called) at 19 Manhattan avenue, and it did not | quired for mixing purposes. From 1800 to 1820 take me very long to find out that the whole business is what I would call "a fake." If the other Good Government Clubs are run on the same plan and principle, I am for the run of bosses hereafter every time.

To start with, I found that there was a boss,

self-established, who acts as chairman, legal adviser, moderator, general organizer, and superin-tendent. He is a somewhat undersized man with a square head, wearing eye-glasses and having a stubby gray beard. His eyes are large

with a square head, wearing eye-glasses and having a stubby gray beard. His eyes are large and his face bears an expression of discontent. He speaks with a German accent, and does much waving of his hands to secure combilance with his wishes. His name is, I found, Just-us H. Senner, and he holds a Government post on Elis Island connected with the Emigration Department. He is the Chairman of this Good Government Club of the Twenty-eighth district and, as I learned later, is also Chairman of the German-American Union in that district, I supposed that the Good Government Club were to be made up of citizens disconnected with politics, and one of the circulars which I received during the winter contained the announcement that officeholders were not eligible for membership, and that those joining were prevented by the constitution of the City Club, the parent organization, from accepting nominations or appointments to public office.

I magine, then, my surprise when I saw a Federal officeholder of a position secured by political pull presiding in the interest of non-partisanship, and when, later, I learned that a good shareof the working membership of this Good Government Club was made up of employees of Elis Island. These Elis Island employees of Elis Island. These Elis Island employees at the Good Government Club non-partisans, the next as the German-American Union reformers, and a third night as the State Democratic that agond shareof the working membership of this Good Government Club mon-partisans, the next as the German-American Union reformers, and a third night as the State Democratic the state of the surface of the supposed to have the work of the foreign wool will be consigned.

The selfect of the City Club, the parent organization, from accepting the working and the interest of non-partisans, the next as the Good Government Club was made up of employees of Elis Island and myplay, the former because of his supposed connection with Tamman, and bears an honored Irish name, though I understand that Mr. Sonner, name, though I understand that Mr. Sonner, who came to this country when the persecutions of the Jews became most serious in Poland, has been a citizen for a short time only. Mr. Senner appears to be a man of ability, and

is certainly a good speaker, though his praises of President Cleveland, who appointed him, do not strike me as being in good taste. I have nothing to say against the Good Government men, who seem honest enough, but they are evidently being used, in this district at least, by machine politicians having their own axes to grind, and hoping to hold their offices through such backing. Most of the Good Government men, too, I find, are Republicans, whereas the

men, too, I find, are Republicans, whoreas the State Democratsclaim to be the only simple-pure Democrats. The three organizations there-flood floverament Club, German Reform, and State Bernocrary—are one and the same thing-no difference. Take the officeholders away from either and it souldn't amount to much.

I will not again visit the tiood floverament Club here. I am against bosses, but if we must have them, give me Tammany hosses in preference to any others bosses with brains, not takirs who talk hypocritically about non-partiannabip and the people's voice while holding on tight to everything in sight.

Naw Your, Sept. 14. Josepp C. Wilcox. Naw Your, Sept. 14. JOSEPH C. WILCOX.

A WOOL EXCHANGE FOR NEW YORK. It Is Expected that It Will Be Open for

Gov. McKinley, in speaking during the Maine campaign, asked of his hearers whether any one of them had hearl of a new industry starting up as the result of the Wilson-Gorman Tariff bill. He received no affirmative answer from the Republicans assembled to listen to his remarks, but a similar query made in New York would evoke a different answer. Before Jan. 1 about the best way to take electric.
"and most of the suggestions smack of hard office and a reform of the city government.

I paid no attention to these letters until last operation of which an elever-story building is operation of which are the proposed of the contract of the proposed of the contract of the next, it is expected, there will be open for bustness here a "Wool Exchange," for the business

> So long as wool was a taxed article-raw wool that is the importation of foreign wool was limited to some particular grades which are rewool was on the free list. In 1830 it was pro-tected by a tariff and under that the raw wool interest was largely developed. The annual importation of foreign wool up to this year has been in excess of one hundred million pounds, and the amount of demestic wool used in our manufactures is about two hundred and fifty million pounds in a year.

Free raw wool, as established by the Wilson-Gorman bill, will, it is expected, cut down the demand for the American product and increase

The Binek Geyner of San Pelipe.

From the San Francisco Eraminer.

San Diego, Aug. 31.—San Diego county now has a genuine goyser, about as near a thing to a voicano as is to be found on American soil. The geyner was discovered last Wedneeday in the geyner was discovered last Wedneeday in the genuing of the foundation of the Borega springs, and is at the edge of the desert. At that point the desert wail, or "rim rock," as it is called, is high and abrupt, enclosing the desert like the rim of a tub. San Felipe cavino cuts through this rim like a crevice or crack, which it undoubtedly is, in what was once a solid wall. The canyon is narrow, and the walls in pinces are 2,000 feet high.

The geyser was discovered by two cattle-herders, who were out looking for water for their stock, as about this time of year new springs appear in that region. From the top of the canyon one of them dinity saw a spout of water and climbed down to investigate. He got to with 100 feet and copined there. He did not want to go hearer. The ground around was longer and was astirated with black water. In the centre was a pulsating spring which, at irregular periods, spouted a column of black water into the air from five to seven feet, the column being about a foot in diameter. He could not or did not ascertain whether the water was hot or cold. The overflow filled the floor of the canyon and rolled on in a black stream down toward the deserts.